

ous and inappropriate, than entirely unnecessary. There are now services enough of a religious character to task to the utmost measure, such portion of the time and talents of all the members of the church, as can be spared from secular engagements. Division of labor, too, while it will be found eminently conducive to the welfare and success of the church, as a whole, will greatly promote the facility of the individual members in ascertaining and performing their respective duties. One portion may organize themselves for the purpose of distributing Christian tracts among the families of the parish, and affectionately endeavour to gather in the children and youth to the enjoyment of Sabbath School and Bible Class instruction; while others may devote themselves as faithful teachers in these nurseries of religious knowledge. A third may conduct prayer meetings in destitute neighborhoods; and a fourth class may devote themselves to visiting the sick, the bereaved, the poor and the imprisoned, ministering to the wants of the body and the soul. A fifth may assist the pastor in finding out those who are inquiring after the way of righteousness, and in bringing them, after proper instruction, to seek admission into the church. A sixth may be usefully employed in securing the dissemination of religious intelligence, by obtaining regular subscribers and readers for such periodicals as are known to be of sterling value; while another class will find ample employment in gathering up, quarterly or monthly, the cheerful offerings of religious benevolence, for all those approved objects, both at home and abroad, which the church may be willing to promote. Besides all the regular attentions requisite to promote the convenience, the order, and the attractiveness of the services of the sanctuary, which of course will require not a little care from several

individuals, each member may be useful in endeavouring to win hearers to the gospel; and as opportunity is allowed them, each should seek occasion, in some way, for conversation with the unrenowned, with humble faith and prayer that such endeavors may not be in vain in the Lord. It is not pretended that this enumeration and subdivision of appropriate services is complete. But the advantages of the general system must be obvious. What seems particularly desirable in all these arrangements is, that they should not be the periodical efforts of rare and distant excitements, a kind of spasmodic, violent, and of course ephemeral manifestation of energy; but rather the regular, systematic, and unintermitted action of a healthful vigor. R. H.

A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

From the (German Reformed) Weekly Messenger.

It is one of the glories of this highly favoured land in which we live, that the door is open for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may *become* rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son, nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self-improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day employed in reading will, in the course of a few years, enable him to stand side by side with one half of his fellow men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an ordinary, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education! They have scarcely had the rudiments of their